

Distinguishing Perfect Queens.

DR. E. GALLUP.

Queen-Rearing of 1859 vs. 1902.

HENRY ALLEY.

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK,  
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 30, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR  
No. 44.

WEEKLY



PROF. C. P. GILLETTE,  
OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

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A. Getaz, and others.

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To prevent the adulteration of honey.

To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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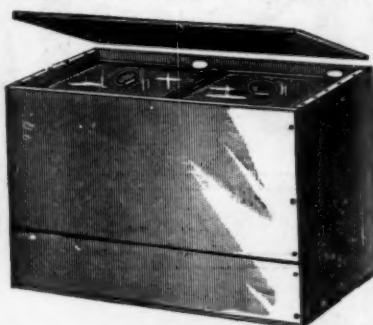
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ESTABLISHED IN 1861

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 30, 1902.

No. 44.

## \* Editorial Comments. \*

**White Clover for Next Year** seems all right, at least in northern Illinois. Never before, perhaps, has there been a stronger growth of white clover in October than at the present time. Its very luxuriance will help to protect it against a severe winter, the dense foliage forming a close covering, and the corresponding strength of root will also be a help. Bee-keepers are a hopeful lot, and they will at least enjoy the prospect throughout the winter, even if the winter should be so severe as to kill out all the clover. But that is not likely to occur.

**The Weather** has been exceptionally favorable of late, giving every opportunity to have the bees get into good shape for winter. This very favorableness, however, will in some cases act unfavorably, for there are some who will see no immediate need for action so long as the weather is so fine, and so the little things needed will be put off. Let all such remember that fall weather is well along, and almost any day may close up our beautiful days and nights, so it is wise to be provided against whatever may happen. If you did not see that your bees were well stocked with provisions in September, see to it at once that the delay be no longer continued. Each day longer is one day worse.

**Building Combs to Separators.**—G. M. Doolittle writes very fully upon this subject in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*. To avoid having the bees build the comb of sections to the separators, he advises having the hives carefully leveled with a spirit-level, at least in the direction in which the combs run in the sections; to see that the starters are thoroughly fastened so that one of the corners can not drop down; to make sure that the starters are true in the sections, preferably using full sheets as starters; to avoid giving sections to colonies too weak to occupy them fully; and to avoid putting sections on too early, or leaving them on too long at any time when the bees are not storing.

To all this Mr. Doolittle might profitably have added that those who use bottom starters and fill the sections with foundation will not be likely to have combs built to separators, no matter what the other conditions may be.

**Nomenclature of Forced Swarms.**—Of late the plan of anticipating swarming by reducing a colony to the condition of a swarm before it has actually reached the swarming point has received much attention, especially in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*. Editor Root classes it as an important discovery, although he does not claim there is anything new about it, for years ago it was given to the public by the late German leader, C. H. J. Gravenhorst. From the number that have been practicing the plan, it seems probable

that others besides Mr. Gravenhorst have struck upon it independently, for it is a thing that would naturally suggest itself.

Just what should be the right name for a swarm thus made seems a matter not entirely settled. Mr. Gravenhorst called it a "fegling," a German word that might be translated "brushling," or a "brushed swarm," and "brushed swarm" has been the term used in this country to some extent. Editor Root, however, used the term "shook swarm," and the term has been used to such an extent that it is likely to stick. Deference to Mr. Gravenhorst would suggest the propriety of following his example by using the term "brushed swarm," but those in this country who have used the plan do a good deal more shaking than brushing in removing the bees; so it seems more appropriate that the name should be one suggestive of shaking rather than brushing.

There can hardly be any objection raised to the term "shook swarm," except that it is very bad English, and on this account Dr. Miller has protested against it very earnestly, saying that when one shakes anything that thing is shaken, and so a swarm that is made by shaking should be called a "shaken" swarm. To this Mr. Root replies that the word "shook," to his mind, has a stronger meaning than the word "shaken." It seems a little strange that so well-informed a man as Mr. Root should make an idiosyncrasy of his own mind a sufficient reason for using a term that grates harshly upon the ears of others, and it is likely that he has had some feeling of the kind, for in the last number of *Gleanings* he shows a disposition to desert the term "shook," saying:

"I would suggest that we use the word 'forced' swarms, for that will describe either shook or brushed swarms, and avoid at the same time the ungrammatical adjective 'shook.' When we get the bees out of the hive by any of the processes named we *force* them out—we *make* them swarm, and if reports are to be believed, we make them think that they have actually swarmed, and that, therefore, they must get down to business."

No one in this country has championed more earnestly than Mr. Root the plan of swarming in question, and whatever term he uses will be likely to be adopted by bee-keepers who use the English language. If he should continue the use of "shook swarms," Dr. Miller may content himself with the thought that this is one of the cases in which "might makes right"—eventually—and however bad it may sound to say "shook swarms," it will be good English when *every one* says it.

**Age at Beginning of Field-Work.**—M. Devauchelle says that most authors agree upon 15 days as the age at which bees begin to forage in the fields, but he has made experiments which show that bees can gather honey at 8 days old and pollen at 10. These, however, he considers as only special cases which do not disprove the rule.

In this country the general agreement seems to be 16 rather than 15 days as the age at which worker-bees begin

to work in the field; but it seems pretty certain that under stress of circumstances they may be forced to begin work at considerably less than 8 or 10 days of age. Only to give one well-authenticated instance:

For the sake of caution a valuable queen was put in a hive containing sealed brood, much of it just ready to emerge, but not a bee was left in the hive except the queen. The hive was placed over a strong colony, so as to receive the heat therefrom, but wire-cloth prevented the passage of any bee. The hive was kept closed bee-tight for 5 days, and then the entrance was opened, the hive being so placed that there was no danger of the entrance being confused with the other. On that day young bees were seen entering the hive with loads of pollen, showing clearly that when necessity requires a worker may gather pollen at 5 days of age.

## \* The Weekly Budget. \*

MR. W. P. HOGARTY, of Wyandotte Co., Kans., who is an old soldier, called on us when on his way home from attending the G. A. R. encampment recently held in Washington, D. C.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON has been appointed Foul Brood Inspector for the State of Michigan, John M. Rankin, the former inspector, having secured a steadier and more profitable position with some business firm.

MRS. J. J. GLESSNER—one of the wealthy society ladies of Chicago—returned Oct. 11 from her summer home in the mountains of New Hampshire, where she has her bees. She had 7 colonies in the spring, and secured over 700 pounds of comb honey and about 160 pounds of extracted, besides increasing to 13 colonies. Of course, she keeps bees only for the pleasure it affords her. There are one thousand acres in their place, and no other bees near. Mrs. Glessner attended them personally this season, and enjoyed it immensely. There are a lot more society ladies that could do likewise, if they desired to add to their stock of pleasure and good health by useful outdoor exercise.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—Dec. 3 and 4—promises to be a regular hummer. If any bee-keeper within say 200 miles of Chicago doesn't attend, he (or she) is going to miss it. See what Secretary Moore has to say about it now:

### THE NEXT CHICAGO CONVENTION.

There should be a very large attendance of lady and gentleman bee-keepers at the next meeting of the Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association to be held at the Briggs Hotel club room all day Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 3 and 4, 1902. Six well-known bee-keepers are expected to be present.

E. T. Abbott says: "I thank you for the invitation, and will see if I can arrange my matters so I can attend."

C. P. Dadant says: "I shall be glad to accept the invitation unless unexpected circumstances prevent."

N. E. France says: "I will be there with drawings and samples of foul brood. I am always glad to speak to bee-keepers on this important subject."

Pres. W. Z. Hutchinson says: "It affords me pleasure to accept your invitation to be present at your coming convention. I will come prepared to address the convention on 'Commercial Organization Among Bee-Keepers.'"

Dr. C. C. Miller says: "Providence permitting, I shall be with you at your annual meeting, Dec. 3 and 4."

Mr. E. R. Root says: "My brother Huber has been making a long series of experiments in melting up old combs under pressure. He will give a paper on 'Wax-Presses: Their Construction and Their Uses.' In case he can not come I will take his place. If I can get away perhaps both of us may come."

With all this talent we can have the best convention ever held in Chicago, if the 300 bee-keepers near by will also come and bring their wives and sisters.

HERMAN F. MOORE, Sec.

Wouldn't it be a joke on the National, if the Chicago convention should exceed the one held in Denver recently, both in size and interest? That is entirely possible. Many agree that Chicago is the best bee-keepers' convention city on this continent. It would not do for us to say that, but we can easily coincide with that opinion.

There is quite a little time yet before the Chicago convention meets, so that everybody can begin to plan to be here on Dec. 3 and 4. It is expected that all the railroads centering in Chicago will offer excursion rates at that time, on account of the International Live Stock Exposition that will be held here beginning Nov. 29 and continuing for a week or more. Ask your nearest railroad ticket agent concerning it, say about Nov. 25. He will know all about it by that time, if not sooner.

J. L. ANDERSON, of McHenry Co., Ill., gave us an exceedingly pleasant call on Tuesday, Oct. 21, when attending a meeting of the Presbyterian Synod in Chicago. Mr. Anderson is one of the oldest bee-keepers we know, and has been a reader of the American Bee Journal for over 30 years. And still he is well and happy! He has about 80 colonies of bees, but this has been a discouraging year for him, as he has taken only about 500 pounds of honey.

THE APIARY OF MR. J. J. DUFFACK is shown on this page. When sending us the picture he wrote as follows:

"My apiary contains 18 colonies of bees. They are in the resident part of the city, and so far I have not had any trouble with my neighbors concerning the bees."

"I commenced bee-keeping four years ago with one colony. My average yield of comb honey, for 1901, was 50 pounds per colony. My bees are wintered in a cellar specially built for them, in which they have done very nicely, as the temperature varies very little."

"You will notice that I did not have my picture taken with the bees, as I am not as good looking as the majority of the bee-keepers who appear with their bees."



APIARY OF J. J. DUFFACK, OF YANKTON CO., S. DAK.



## Convention Proceedings.

### THE DENVER CONVENTION.

Report of the Proceedings of the 33d Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Denver, Col., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 3, 4 and 5, 1902.

(Continued from page 679.)

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Miller—Prof. Benton said he was ready to receive suggestions. I want to suggest one thing. I believe he can do not a little towards increasing the membership of this Association. I believe that in his letter-heads that he sends out if there were possibly a hint that there is such an Association, that would go to many a one who otherwise might never dream that there was such an Association. I merely throw out the hint for him to think about.

Prof. Benton—That calls to mind that particular point. You must understand, so far as the Department is concerned, nothing of the kind could appear in a letter-head; there are ways that it could be brought to the attention of the public, but in all of this work I think there is some misunderstanding on the part of people regarding a certain feature of it: There can be no special legislation; we can not secure special legislation. Many have wanted the National Congress, for instance, to establish a law for stopping adulteration. There can not be anything of that kind. Again, they have wanted an appropriation of money for a National society. There can be nothing of that sort; legislation of that kind must be general; and in the case, for instance, of a pure-food law, Senate and Congress would be glad to establish a law regulating interstate commerce and commerce within territories, directly under the National Congress; the appropriation of money should be made for the industry through those channels that are regularly appointed as a part of the Government, but not through any society which, so far as the National Government is concerned, is like an individual; that is, this society is looked upon by the Government in this way. There could be no appropriation by the National Government of money directly for this society, but the aims of this society can be forwarded through the Department of Agriculture, through a special appropriation which has been asked for, and which has sometimes been granted, it seems to me, in a niggardly manner. Why? Because the people in the States did not ask their members of Congress for it; and for that reason you will have to ask the people to write to their members and tell them they want so and so.

"Well, my letter doesn't amount to anything;" but if he gets 20 such letters he sees his constituents are thinking about it, and other members in Congress get similar letters and they begin to think about it. Any one member would not like to stand up and broach the subject all alone, but if every member in Congress found there were 20 behind him pressing for it, it would positively come. If you only ask on every hand, and every member, then there won't be any one there to back down, and they have to go ahead and speak for their constituents, and they are going to do what their people want them to do; and if they thought there was anything in this industry, or any considerable number of people interested in it, or that it had any real, vital influence over the agricultural interests of the country, they wouldn't turn it down, that is all.

Now, there was a little thing overlooked that I want to go back to, and that was when I spoke of adulteration. Just as soon as these honey canards appear where there is some man that thinks, Now, there is a bee-keeper on the one hand who says this thing is not possible, and here is a newspaper reporter that has written it up in great style that they are manufacturing combs and filling them with glucose, sealing it over and sending it out; and he doesn't believe one or the other exactly, but he wants an impartial statement of it, and he writes to the Secretary of Agriculture. That letter is referred to the Division of Entomology, and lands on my desk. I answer that, stating the facts as

they are known to me, and that letter is received as the statement of the Department of Agriculture; it carries weight with it, and he believes that statement, and he is willing to publish it. There have been numerous requests of that kind for real information which I have taken pains to answer at length, and I think they have had some influence in counteracting views expressed by those who thought they saw a great thing in adulteration.

E. T. Abbott—I am going to ask a question of Prof. Benton. He says there can't be any special legislation for the good of this society. Now, just a short time ago, if my memory serves me right, Congress appropriated \$500,000 to help some people that do not even belong to the United States. They gave them \$500,000 down there in that Island. I used to tell my wife I was afraid to live on any of those islands, I was afraid they would sink. I guess I was about right. One sunk down there, and Congress appropriated \$500,000 and sent a vessel down there, and they did it because they wanted to. I rather guess if we want it real bad they would put up a little money for the bee-keepers, or anything they took a notion to. They appropriate some \$20,000 or \$30,000 to bury some dead Senator, or some man that gets on a booze. Those are special appropriations. The truth of the matter is, the people of the country have not awakened up to these things; they don't seem to know about these things. If they just let Congress know that if there is any appropriating along those lines they would like to have a slice, I believe they would change their mind about special appropriations. [Applause.]

E. R. Root—I wish to testify to the good work done by Prof. Benton in answering those canards. I had a good deal of work in connection with it, and they wouldn't take my statements, as I was interested in a paper; but all I had to say to them was, "Please write to the Department of Agriculture, and they will tell you the true facts of the case." They did so; and some of the worst papers that had been publishing stories about bee-keepers, and what they would do, have retracted handsomely; but only after they wrote to the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Miller—Prof. Benton refers to one thing, in regard to getting an expression from this National Bee-Keepers' Association as to what we would like from the National Government, or the Department of Agriculture. I don't know, but I think it would be proper to have a committee to draft such resolutions to get an expression from this Association showing what we would want. I don't know that that is a wise thing, but if this matter of negotiation could go on record and give help to the Government in its work, and help us, we ought to have something of that kind.

O. L. Hershiser—Here is a query: Why would it not be the best way to have formulated a form of petition asking Congress for any reasonable and proper aid through the Department of Agriculture, to be placed in the hands of the National Association and your State Association, to be signed by the members thereof, and transmitted through the proper channels to Congress. That would bring the matter before Congress from all parts of the country for this National Association, and would give it such character as to induce Congress to act favorably upon it.

Mr. Harris—I move you that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to take these matters under consideration, and report later to this convention.

Dr. Mason—I second the motion.

Mr. York—I would like to amend that, and suggest that the Board of Directors prepare a list of requirements to be presented to the Department of Agriculture. The Board members are our representatives, and there is a great deal of wisdom collected there. I think they ought to be able to form a good list of requirements, and if we back them up I think it may amount to something.

Mr. Harris—We will embody Mr. York's idea and let it go at that.

Dr. Miller—There is this advantage in the motion as first offered. A committee could be chosen of the directors who are here; they are all here, and you can promptly have the matter acted upon if you call the directors aside.

Mr. Taylor—It seems to me the amendment should prevail. If a committee is appointed we will have no report for a year, or have a report made hastily, a report of a comparatively few number of members. Now, if this is referred to the Board of Directors, under the amendment, they are men who are supposed to have an interest in all these things, and to have spent a great deal of thought upon them, and they will have time to consider it, and they can all consider it, though they are not here. It is not necessary that this body, as a body, should act upon it if it is referred to the Board of Directors; the directors may take a month

or two, or even three, and make up a thorough, well-digested report, and forward it to the proper office in the Government. It seems to me that is much more preferable.

Dr. Mason—I think, with Dr. Miller, that the motion of Mr. Harris is a good one. We can refer this matter to a committee that can consider it briefly, and they will probably come to the conclusion that the best thing that can be done is to give the Board of Directors time; they can so recommend it to us, and then we can request the Board of Directors to do this work; then they have some authority; when they report to the Government they will say, "At the request of the Association, we, the Board of Directors of our Association," do so and so. I would be in favor of referring to the committee at the present time, and then letting it go into the hands of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Taylor—Am I to understand the motion is withdrawn as made by Mr. Harris, and that the amendment is before the house?

Mr. Harris—I rise to a point of order. We are all out of order at the present time, as the motion has not been stated; the gentleman who seconded my motion did not consent to its withdrawal, therefore the original motion is before the house.

Mr. Abbott—I rose to say I did not give my consent.

C. P. Dadant—As a member of the Board of Directors I know something about the difficulties encountered in having an understanding by correspondence. The directors present can have a talk and achieve a great deal more among themselves while they are present face to face than they can when they have to write. The letters all have to go to the chairman, and resolutions have to be proposed. For that reason I am very much in favor of a committee being appointed, whether it is of the Board or out of the Board, and do what we can here. One of the directors will make a proposition; that has to go to the chairman, then he has to send that proposition to each of the members; then the members make additions or corrections, and that takes a great deal of time. It is not satisfactory at best. We can not have a meeting anywhere else. We each go home, living in a different State very often, and it is very difficult to carry on business with the Board. Therefore, I would be in favor of doing all the business we can do right here in the convention.

W. F. Marks—There are certain phases of this question that can be settled here to-day. This committee could be appointed to take up this question of statistics, and it seems to me that is the proper way to do it. I am not in the least in favor of referring this matter to the Board of Directors. The resolution can be passed here to-day asking the Department of Agriculture that they be requested to take up this matter of statistics and furnish us with statistics in regard to the apicultural industry. I see no reason why it should be referred to the Board of Directors.

Prof. Benton—I think Mr. Marks has misunderstood the scope of the proposed recommendations; they were to be more general, not merely one particular subject, but to cover the field of what connection there ought to be between the Governmental work and the work of this Association, and how they could assist each other. The whole general subject, with a series of recommendations, and as to whether it would be wise to settle that here or not, it seems to me it would be rather advisable to have the committee, and the committee to suggest that the Directors should take it up in more general manner.

Dr. Miller—I am very ready to admit that there would be that advantage in having the Board of Directors to act, and I am very sure that the Board, as individuals, will readily fall into Mr. Dadant's thought, and be glad to have some one else do the work; but it has occurred to me that possibly we might have both of these things done and have a committee here consisting of the Directors who are here, then have that committee refer the thing to the whole Board. It does not come, perhaps, from one of the Directors with very good grace to have such a thing proposed, and yet we must not be too modest. I am rather of the opinion that a good plan would be to have a committee now consisting of the members of the Board who are here, and let that committee refer the matter to the whole Board.

Mr. Taylor—Mr. President, as it strikes me, it would be manifestly absurd—

L. Booth—I rise to a point of order. I have not heard any question stated by the chair; I don't know what is before the house.

Mr. Taylor—I am going to make a motion. Mr. President, I was about to say that it would be manifestly absurd to refer this to a committee and expect that committee to make a report that would be worth anything during the

life of this convention. This is a matter that would require some thought; after the thought is matured it would require some time in order to put the thought in shape and make it presentable. If we are going to deal with this matter intelligently, we ought to do it in such a way that we shall get a result that is intelligent. Now, the last suggestion of Dr. Miller, it seems to me, is a very good one, and I move to amend the original motion by substituting this, "That the question be referred to a committee to be composed of the members of the Board of Directors here present; that they consider the question while they are together, and that after this convention is adjourned they refer it further to the other members of the Board of Directors, and that they make a final report and have it submitted to the Government."

Dr. Mason—Mr. Taylor moves to amend by substitution. Is that proper?

Mr. Taylor—Certainly.

Mr. Harris—I rise to a point of order. There is nothing here for discussion, and I, as the mover of the original motion, would like to talk on the motion when properly put by the chair.

Dr. Mason—If that is proper, that we can have such a motion to amend by substituting, I want still to say that I believe the best thing we can do is to put this before a committee composed of those not directors, and I believe we have the ability to mature enough of a plan to be submitted to this convention so that we can get it right before the Directors, and they before the Government, and make it count.

Dr. Miller—I rise to a point of order. I believe Mr. Harris is right. There is nothing before the house at all; the President has not stated the motion.

Pres. Hutchinson—I don't know that I can remember it.

Dr. Miller—The stenographer will read it, and then you ought to repeat it.

Dr. Mason—That is pretty small, but you are a small man.

The stenographer read the motion, after which the president stated it.

Mr. Harris—The object of this motion was this, that to expedite business, and, as one of the gentlemen here has said, not to go into the correspondence and delay this matter from time to time, let this committee be appointed if necessary; then they make suggestions; let it go to the Directors thereafter on the suggestions that this committee may make, then you will get down to proper business in such a way that you will work in an intelligent manner, and know just what the desire of this convention is.

The President put the motion, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

Pres. Hutchinson—I will appoint the committee after dinner.

#### A PROPAGANDA FOR HONEY.

Mr. York—I want to speak on that big word Dr. Miller used, "propaganda."

Mr. Taylor—You are out of order.

Pres. Hutchinson—I think we can hear from Mr. York.

Mr. York—I wanted to go back to the subject before the convention, "The most hopeful field for the Association." Dr. Miller suggested that one of his views was a propaganda for advertising honey. A little while ago I noticed Mr. Abbott was reading a newspaper; perhaps he was trying to look up the meaning of that word.

Mr. Abbott—That means the propagandizing among the geese!

Mr. York—I suppose it is a sort of scheme, or system, for advertising honey, and I believe the Association can do a good deal along that line. As some of you possibly know, I am interested in getting people to eat more honey. I think most people here to-day would like to have the demand for honey developed so that they can sell their honey at a better price. I can hardly agree with Mr. Hutchinson in his paper, where he said he thought honey would not sell for any higher price than at the present. I believe when people come to understand the real value of honey as a daily article of food that its price is going to be higher, because there is not enough to-day to supply the demand at the present. For several years I have been endeavoring to get more people to eat pure honey, and I think the Association, if it had a larger membership, could do a great deal along that line, and I believe that the first most hopeful field is that of increasing the membership of the Association. I believe if we had 5000 or 10,000 members, and would send a recommendation to Mr. Benton, in Washington, backed up by that number of members, it would have a great deal



mere effect and weight than with 1000 members. I think he made a good suggestion when he said we ought to write to our representatives and senators in Congress when anything relating to bee-keeping, or anything else we are interested in, is up for discussion; and if we could have 5000 or 10,000 members in this Association, and order the General Manager, or Secretary, at a certain time, to notify all members to write to their representatives and senators, they would do it, and it might have great effect. I also believe in working up the propaganda for advertising honey, and that much can be done among the newspapers of the country. They will not do it for me alone, or for you who have honey to sell, but the Association has no honey to sell. If they would get up a line of articles on the use of honey, and mail it to certain newspapers in the country, I believe they would publish it, and it would create a greater demand for honey among the people. You would be surprised to hear the reports I am hearing in Chicago nearly every day about the honey I am trying to put out. Of course, it is pure honey. What will help one will help the whole membership of the Association. I wish the Board of Directors would take up this matter, or this committee that is to be appointed now, and try to get information about honey before the people more generally.

Mr. Abbott—On that matter of propaganda, there is a thing comes to my mind that I intended to say, and I didn't. I heartily agree with Mr. York, and we have before us here a striking illustration of what can be done by a little energetic advertising; and, not to be personal, the illustration is so good I can not help but refer to it. This little book which the Colorado Bee-Keepers' Association, or Mr. Working himself, individually, got out, ought to make the National Association a little ashamed of the only thing it has ever issued in years. It looks very cheap by the side of that beautiful illustration that was gotten up to advertise this meeting, and it has fine half-tones in it, and it is gotten up in good style; and I noticed, when a gentleman came into my office, four or five of them were lying on my desk; the gentleman took one up and looked at it, and said, "What is that?" I said, "That is issued by the Colorado Bee-Keepers' Association." He said, "Could I have that?" "Yes, sir, with pleasure. That is what it was sent for." And they were all called for in a very short time. The last report (referring to the annual report of Buffalo convention), as it appears, and as it is, is as good as we provided money to make it. I am not complaining of Mr. York; he made a real good book for what he got for it, and people are wanting it, and there are inquiries, and in about a month I had 50 inquiries for this book, wanting to know if they could get a copy of it, and there was an opportunity to advertise the Association, and I didn't know where there was a copy to be had. This Association never has had good literature of that kind; it has always been afraid somebody would find out it was at work; it was afraid to let the newspapers know it was in the city. We have gone to great cities and they never knew we were there; and we never had a committee to go and tell the reporters that five or six "queen-bees" had come to town. But there were members live enough here, and, five or six weeks before, let them know, and we were besieged for photographs. And that is what propaganda means. If we could get a little more into the National Association there would be more honey sold.

Mr. Taylor—In talking about propaganda, and that the Association should teach propaganda, it seems to me that one propaganda that covers this question of advertising as well as the question of the price of honey has, so far, not been mentioned. I think that it is in the hands of the bee-keepers, if they will, to raise the price of honey 50 percent over what it is at the present time, if this suggestion would be carried out. I don't know as it will be. We are like that farmer that Mr. Abbott described—we put our thumbs under our suspenders, and when we can get a crop of honey we say, "Let her go!" and we ship it off to Chicago, or some other large city, and let somebody else sell it for us. That is the way I had always done till last year; it is the way most bee-keepers have done; there are a few here and there—no doubt our chairman could name some of them—who, instead of doing that, have taken their honey and their wagons and have gone out and have asked 50 to 100 percent more than they could have gotten in any other way, and they have sold their honey readily, and they have gotten rid of it without any trouble in getting their pay from the commission men or anybody else; they have, at the same time, educated a taste for honey, and they have spread the market, they have enlarged the market. Of course, there are exceptions; there are men who produce so much honey that they could not think of anything of that kind, their

honey would go to supply the demands of the cities; but there are thousands of small towns in our country that have no supply of honey simply because the men in the neighborhood of such a town who produce honey of any amount will pack it up and ship it off in order to get rid of the trouble of doing anything further with it. We have an immense market in this country for honey, if we would cultivate it. There is no question at all in my mind that if bee-keepers would take up this point and try to cultivate this market that perhaps the price of honey could be increased 50 percent in a very few years without any difficulty at all. I think we can do more for ourselves than the Government in any way can do for us.

W. L. Hawley—I wish to indorse what Prof. Benton has said with regard to sending letters to your representatives. We have had some experience in that line in sending letters to our representatives, members of Congress, and personal friends, and the influence was such that you would be astonished. Word came out from Michigan, saying, "Boys, do all you can; write from one to a dozen letters a week and keep it up constantly; keep it up." Well, I wrote two letters, then I wrote two more, then I increased it to five, then I wrote five more; I kept that up for the entire six weeks, and I was only one of 15 that did that. Michigan, California, Colorado, Nebraska, and every place where they have a beet-factory, did that very same thing. You know the reason why; there was an agitation trying to reduce the tariff upon sugar on the raw material, and, consequently, we beet-men did not want that. It is the same way with this honey. Mr. Benton says fire 20 letters in. Double that, make it 40, make it 60, 80, 100; you can't get too many there; the more you get there the better; every man, every woman, every child, every bee-keeper, keep it up, and then you will find that your work is accomplished; and until you do that you will accomplish nothing.

The convention then adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p.m.

(Continued next week.)

## Contributed Articles.

### How to Distinguish a Perfect Queen.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

HOW to distinguish the difference between a perfect queen and an imperfect one by the looks, shape, etc., is the question. A perfect queen is usually (now mind I don't say *always*) larger than an imperfect one. She has a large and perfect abdomen, tapering and pointed, while the imperfect one has a smaller abdomen, more blunt; and there is usually quite a difference in the shape of the workers; in examining the queen nymph, the one having the "missing link" attachment, and the other not having that attachment, both of the same age, the difference in size is very marked to the most casual observer. Even where both are equally supplied with a large amount of royal jelly, the difference in size is plainly visible after they are hatched, and all their lives plainly showing that the embryo does draw substance through the umbilical cord.

Many queen-breeders notify their customers not to be alarmed if the queen appears small, as she will increase in size after she commences breeding, etc. All those degenerate or improperly reared queens do appear small, and they are small even after they commence laying, in comparison to one rightly reared. I have occasionally had a very small queen that appeared to be prolific for a short time, but they invariably do not hold out for any length of time.

On page 596, W. H. Laws says: "Permit me to say that as great a percent of large, fully developed queens were obtained by the Doolittle method as by any method ever used." In recommending Mr. Doolittle as a queen-breeder, all the queens that I have seen and received from him have been fully developed and large, to all appearances, but the fault found with them was this: They did not prove prolific, and I have repeatedly had to explain why, etc. Years ago I received queens from different breeders, recommended as extra-prolific, but they in no case turned out as recommended. Now, I did not jump at the conclusion that said parties falsely represented their queens as prolific, but I had a theory in mind which was this: That queens shipped

through the mails, after testing, did not turn out prolific afterwards. Dr. Hamlin, of Tennessee, and myself, were having a friendly correspondence, so we came to an agreement to test the matter. I was to ship him a very prolific queen, and he was to return one that he knew was prolific. Well, we exchanged four queens each—not all at once, but at different times—and not a single one of the eight proved prolific. All, without an exception, were very unsatisfactory as to prolificness. I then lived in the extreme north end of Iowa, and the Doctor lived within 6 miles of the capital of Tennessee. Since then nearly all of the queens I have received have been untested.

Of 16 queens last season, only two proved to be impurely mated. I have an impression that a prolific queen, suddenly stopped from laying, even when caged or shipped while breeding up to her full capacity, is injured ever afterwards, for prolificness. But I have not fully tested the above theory to my own satisfaction. Now you can understand my reason for preferring untested queens.

I have received two queens from Florida, three from Louisiana, sixteen from Texas, and all were good except two from Texas. Some may say, "All those worthless queens you have received were injured in the mail." Not a bit of it; I know better. It is quite an easy matter for a thoroughly experienced person to distinguish the difference on sight. A number of years ago I jumped at the conclusion that I might as well do up all my swarming in a couple of days as to wait and watch for natural swarming; so I divided and nearly doubled my number. The result was I had 36 queenless colonies in September, and 15 more in the spring. I jumped at another conclusion, and that was that rearing queens in the above manner was thoroughly unnatural, and unscientific.

I have lived long enough to know that some people can learn as much by their mistakes as by their successes. A near neighbor of mine, last spring, had some 15 colonies; he was away at work through the day, and no one at home, so he made his swarms by dividing. This fall he had four queenless colonies, and was wondering to me why he lost so many queens. He said he would look through the hives, and saw that all had laying queens, and shortly afterwards found four of them queenless. He then gave them queen-cells and then more "came up missing." I explained to him that they might as well come up missing, as they were worthless any way he could fix it, and gave him my reasons. Still he has kept bees and ran quite an apiary for several years.

Please carefully read the letter on pages 494 and 495, by Edwin Bevins.

Now, I do not wish to be understood as saying that all queens reared under the swarming or superseding impulse are perfect, as there are exceptions to all rules in bee-keeping as well as in some other occupations. I will say to Mr. Greiner, that I watched that feeble queen and her colony very closely, both inside and outside the hive. The queen was quite feeble, and the bees were so feeble and were dying rapidly both night and day, and the workers were so feeble that they could only drag a dead bee out of the hive and drop on the ground with it; they could never fly off with it as bees from other colonies do.

They reared two superseding cells, and I cut them out and saved them, and they have both turned out fairly well so far, but not extra, for I could not expect the best kind of stock from such a feeble queen. I cut them out hoping that they would rear more, and they did rear more in a manner that I never saw before. They lengthened out worker-cells to about twice the usual length, and did not increase the size one particle. On examining them, the embryo lay clear outside of the worker-cell, behind the nymph, and not one particle of royal jelly in the cell behind. I cut off about a dozen and examined them thoroughly; the queen failed entirely, and I allowed two of them to mature, and both hatched out at the same time, and both were the smallest queens I ever saw, not even as large as a common worker. They both lived together for three days on the same comb they hatched on. I then had to move my bees on account of starting to dry fruit near me, and I have not seen them since. Now, you might say, "I told you so; queens under the superseding impulse are no better than others;" but I call them freaks, nothing natural about them.

I informed the Editor, when I commenced these articles, that I expected to stir up a hornet's-nest, and I have not been disappointed; yet I think when the crisis is passed, good will result.

Orange Co., Calif.

**The Premiums** offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

## Long-Lived Queens and Bees.

BY E. F. ATWATER.

**HURRAH** for Dr. Gallup's new fad! Long-lived bees are what we need, and such men as J. B. Hall, of Ontario, E. A. Morgan, of Wisconsin, and many others, are working along that line. But as to the difference between the artificially-reared queens, and naturally-reared queens, many will be sure to differ from Dr. Gallup, and I am one of the many, though my experience does not cover half a century.

When located in South Dakota, operating but few colonies, we had "native" stock, and these artificially reared queens produced colonies that excelled the natives almost every time, in pounds of honey produced.

In addition to this, the hardy (?) natives were seriously weakened by "pickled brood," while the Italians were practically immune.

In the several years that I have tried them, the queens reared by Atchley, Doolittle or Alley plans proved their right to replace the hybrids and blacks, and this in spite of the awful (?) handicap—artificial cell-cups, "fuss and feathers."

Upon my removal to Idaho I sold my bees, buying more upon my arrival here, starting with 150 colonies of Italians with naturally reared queens. All these queens of various ages were clipped in April and May of 1901. Upon examining the colonies in April, 1902, I found that fully half of these queens had been superseded by the bees, making it appear that the average life of these naturally reared queens was about two years, although I admit that an occasional queen may live four or five years. Some (inexperienced amateurs) may say that clipping caused the queens to be superseded at this age, but I will say that in South Dakota, having two races, and being able to tell the age of the queens by mating (queens from abroad mated purely, queens reared at home mated with blacks or hybrids), I found the average life of the queen to be about two years.

Now, the larger part of our bees are run for extracted honey, with little or no swarming, and I find, like Mr. Chapman, of Michigan, that it takes a very good queen to live two years, or more, when given an abundance of room for egg-laying.

In May, 1901, I received several queens from different breeders; two soon died, but the others have equalled the naturally reared stock as honey-getters, although it is yet too early to judge of the longevity of the queens themselves. We have the testimony of such practical men as Alley, Doolittle, Hutchinson, and Heddon, that the artificially reared queens are equal, or superior, to the natural ones; and among other observers I may mention F. L. Thompson, A. I. Root, and the Dadants, who have touched on this matter in their writings.

If such men as these, eminently practical, have found no difference in results between queens reared from an egg laid (presumably) in a natural queen-cell, and those carefully reared from worker-eggs or larvae, then, in spite of the arguments of Dr. Gallup, the great majority of practical honey-producers will continue to rear and purchase queens reared by these artificial methods.

If bees will, in time, rear queens to suit the capacity of the hive, how shall we explain the fact that the Dadants have so little swarming with their large hives?

We have apiaries here where the queens have for years been confined to an 8-frame brood-nest. Surely, these queens "bred to suit the capacity of the hive" can never fill two 8-frame bodies with brood! But, astonishing to say, when given the opportunity, they respond nobly, with 10, 12 or 15 frames of brood.

If the bees will rear a queen to suit the capacity of the hive, where will the limit be found?

More light, please. I am willing to learn.

Ada Co., Idaho, Aug. 16.



## Queen-Rearing of 1859 vs. 1902.

BY HENRY ALLEY.

**I**N the spring of 1859 I first saw a queen-bee. To me it was a big thing. Before the summer was over I had reared my first queen-bees. In those days we knew only about black bees; later on the Italian bees came in, and then queen-rearing grew to a big business.

Well, the first queens I reared, though they were black, proved to be first-class in all respects, and they were nucleus-



reared queens, at that. At that time I knew as much about rearing queens as I now do about building telescopes. But the know-how didn't bother me much, as I never let such small matters trouble me, when I have a scheme to push through. However, I had had sufficient experience with bees to know that if a colony was deprived of its queen the bees would soon provide another. Of course I worked on this theory.

How this must surprise my friend, Dr. Gallup. Why, the idea of anyone rearing good queens by the nucleus system, even before the Doctor got acquainted with bee-keeping! Isn't it funny that such a thing could be done? Such was a fact. After half a century's experience in queen-rearing we can rear no better queens, or, in a word, no improvement has been made in the quality of the queens, notwithstanding the fact that the rearing of queens has been brought down to a science.

In my first attempt to rear queens, a piece of comb 2x3 inches, in which were eggs and quite young larvae, was fastened to the top-bar of a Langstroth frame by strings. The frame was then placed in a single-comb observatory hive, in which there was glass on either side, so that any movement of the bees could be observed; only about a pint of bees were used.

In those days queens were not reared for sale—merely for experiment and amusement, and that is why a glass hive was used. This was the starting-point in my queen-rearing experience.

In 1860 I commenced to rear queens in 3-frame nuclei. This is how it was done: One of the 3 frames contained brood in all stages, from the egg just laid to capped brood. The 3 combs were removed from a strong colony and all the bees adhering to the combs, minus the queen, were placed in the hive. The bees were then confined to the hive from 12 to 24 hours, and water was supplied. Bees thus prepared would commence to build from 3 to 8 or more queen-cells. As some of the bees would return to the parent hive, when released, other bees were given the nucleus each night for 3 or 4 days. By this operation I at once saw how bees could be induced to rear quite a number of queens on one comb, as I found that each fresh lot of bees given the nuclei would commence a new lot of cells. The bees built the queen-cells in positions of their own choice, and selected either eggs or larvae for the coming queen.

Now, Dr. Gallup, with all due respect to your opinion and experience with nucleus-reared queens, I want to say that queens reared by the above method were in all respects equal to any swarm-reared queen ever produced. For rearing queens on a small scale there is no better method known than the nucleus system, as above described. In those days no one ever heard of short-lived queens; all queens, as above reared, were first-class.

Now, can any one give a method so simple, and perhaps so scientific, for rearing a few queens? Does it not come as near Nature's way as it is possible to reach? So far, so good.

But right here comes the trouble in rearing queens on a large scale by the above plan. When the time comes for the queens to hatch, then the trouble begins. It will be seen that if bees are constructing new cells for 4 days continuously, it will be 4 days before all the queens will hatch out. It will be impossible to cut out and save all the cells, if one desires to transfer them to other nuclei, or to the nursery, as the cells are built on both sides of the comb, and many of them are very near each other. So it will be seen that there is a disadvantage in this last method for rearing queens. For the above reasons I had to abandon that method, and adopt the strip-of-comb plan, and have used this latter method many years.

In the days of 1859 to 1870 we knew little or nothing about the "missing link;" more in fact, there was no "missing link." All we then lacked was a way to rear queens so that all the cells could be preserved, and the strip-of-comb method does it. All went well in those days; everybody seemed pleased with the queens they purchased, yet knew nothing about science as applied to queen-rearing; nor did we care to know the scientific part, beyond adopting Nature's way, and by so doing only the most perfect queens were produced.

Since 1870 advancement has been made in many respects in queen-rearing, but when it comes down to the quality of queens no advance has been made. In fact, many queen-breeders are not up-to-date.

Mr. Doolittle says hundreds and thousands are quietly smiling at my statements. I am glad to know this. I always make it a point to keep people good-natured, and if I have succeeded in thousands of cases, as evidenced by Mr.

Doolittle's statement, I can only say I am well pleased at the result. I know of many bee-keepers who do not smile at all, and, 'tis "Amen" with many of them. I refer to the class of bee-keepers who write me thus: "Send me a queen-bee. Have bought queens of all the breeders and never got a good queen." Who does this strike? The names of these people are all new to me; not one of them has ever "smiled a smile" at my statements.

I have no time to reply to Mr. Doolittle's article on page 569, but I will do so before spring. In fact, I don't know that I can get time to write all that is necessary on the subject of queen-rearing. It is the biggest and most important subject connected with bee-culture, and volumes can be written. I will say, however, that I am ready to back up any statements I have made, notwithstanding Mr. Doolittle takes no stock in them.

Dr. Gallup also remembers me when he says, "I have two queens of Alley and they petered out before spring." Does any one who has had any experience in queen-rearing and shipping queens see anything unusual in this? I have reared queens as Dr. Gallup says they should be reared (the correct and Nature's way), and they didn't even peter in; they were worthless, and of course were destroyed as soon as tested. The queens I sent to Dr. Gallup were reared by the method I am now so strongly condemning. The methods then used were long ago abandoned by me, but other queen-breeders still use them. I call upon those who have purchased queens of me in 1902 to speak of their quality; yea, I call upon those people who have written to me the past summer to say the same in public as they say to me privately, as to the quality of the queens I have sent them in years past. [Of course the American Bee Journal is not going to publish a lot of testimonials for any queen-breeder, unless paid for at regular advertising rates.—EDITOR.]

Now, all queens sent out, however reared, do not prove to be good ones, but of this and the reasons why, we speak later on. Dr. Gallup knows as well as others, that the fault of this "petering out" is not always the method of rearing queens. Why, bless you, Dr. Gallup, bees are subjected to diseases as well as the human race. We all know, too, about how queens are treated in going from Massachusetts to California in a mail-bag. Such treatment may improve the quality of the queen, but I cannot think so.

One more reference to Dr. Gallup and Mr. Doolittle: Mr. Doolittle would have the readers of this paper to understand that he can rear good queens as he "learned the trade" of Dr. Gallup (page 579). Now, Dr. Gallup says on page 585, that "Mr. Doolittle's queens fail the second season." How's that, gentlemen? Doctors seem to disagree. At any rate, I can't seem to make the two statements harmonize.

When Dr. Gallup says my queens fail the second year, that is, if he includes any number of them, he makes a decidedly wrong statement. Some queens do fail the second year, yes, some fail the first year, and they will continue to do so, and it won't matter who rears them, or how they are reared.

I first observed the lump of royal jelly in the cells of the first queens I reared, and I am not only "on to" that point as indicating good queens, but on to many others that no one has mentioned, and none of them are new to me.

Who is getting bit when Dr. Gallup and Mr. Doolittle speak about rearing queens in nuclei? Surely it can't be this man, as I was obliged to abandon that system years ago, that is, long before any bee-keeper of the present day knew anything about rearing queens. If it were practical to rear queens on a large scale by the nucleus system I surely would use no other method, as I know by actual experiment that just as good queens can be so reared as can be reared by any method ever given the public.

Now, the reader can easily decide whether or not I am right, by simply testing the nucleus system. Try a few queens by the nucleus plan given at the beginning of this article. Of course, this statement does not agree with the theory of Dr. Gallup, but it is an easy matter to prove or disprove my theory early in the year 1903.

I am not writing for the fun of it, but am in dead earnest in what I say, and I'll risk my reputation as a queen-breeder on the result.

Essex Co., Mass.

Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get them subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.

## Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

(The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.)

### Sulphuric Acid for Cleansing Beeswax.

How much acid should be used for 25 pounds of wax? Is it put in water or wax for cleansing? MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—Sulphuric acid is the acid used in cleansing wax. Ordinarily about one part of acid is used to every hundred parts of water. If little cleansing is needed half as much acid will do, and twice as much may be needed if the wax is very dirty. Put the wax in the acid solution and heat all to about 180 degrees, Fahr., and keep it hot half an hour; but look out it doesn't boil over.

### Honey-Plant for Railroad or Wagon-Road.

What plant would you name for a deep cut on a railroad, and also on highway wagon-road? I sowed sweet clover, but the bees do not seem to work on that freely for a long time. MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—Most emphatically I should say sweet clover is the right thing either for a wagon-road or a deep cut on a railroad. With enough of it I should have little fear as to the bees working on it. Not many plants will grow well in the subsoil of a deep cut, but sweet clover will grow there luxuriantly. It is not at all likely that you can secure a good growth of catnip on a roadside or in a deep cut, but, if you have hedges, sow catnip directly in the shade of the hedge and it will flourish.

### Getting Bees Out of a Chimney—Feeding for Winter.

1. I have a colony of bees that are in a chimney, that is not in use during the summer, only in winter; they are not very far down from the top, about 4 feet. How can I get them out? I would like to save the bees, and keep the honey to feed the rest of the bees.

2. I have quite a few unfinished sections, and would like to know whether I could feed it back to the bees. Would they clean them out, so I could save them for another season for bait-sections? About what time could I feed them back before very cold weather?

3. How much honey should a colony of bees have, to last them from October until the following May, without feeding them? I am going to winter my bees out-of-doors in light chaff hives. How can I fix them over the brood-frames? And what shall I use for packing.

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. Without being on the spot it is a difficult thing to say what is the best plan, and even when on the spot it is not easy, as each case is a separate problem. The best way would be to tear away the chimney sufficiently to reach the bees, but most likely that plan can not be considered. Possibly something like this might be tried:

Make enough fire below to smoke the bees so they will fill themselves with honey and be perfectly subdued, but of course there should not be so much fire and smoke as to make the bees fall down into the fire. Then with some kind of a tool such as is used in tile-ditching, reach down from the top of the chimney and take up what you can lift, combs, bees and all. Continue this till you have got all out. It will not be a nice or satisfactory mess; the honey will be mashed, the bees will be daubed, and some of them killed; but the honey will at least be good for feeding, and very likely the queen will be safe.

If any one can suggest a better plan, he can have the floor.

2. Any day when bees are flying you can get the bees to empty out your partly filled sections. Put the supers of sections in a pile of five or six supers each, closely cover up, only allowing a place for one or two bees to enter at a time. Let the bees still have them for a day or two after they have

emptied them, so that they will make a thorough job of getting them cleaned.

3. They ought to have had 30 pounds or more of honey. Lay a piece of burlap or other open cloth over the top-bars, and then put your packing on top. If you can get cork-dust, nothing is better for packing. Dry leaves, planer-shavings, chaff, etc., are also good.

## The Afterthought.

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

### TWO QUEENS IN A HIVE—SHAKEN SWARMS.

Two queens in a hive, *a la* page 601, are indeed exceedingly handy for dividing.

Twelve years is quite a long lesson; but doubtless there are still some in-plain-sight lessons unlearned when a man has kept bees for more than 12 years. Mr. Housel is very likely sound on black hybrids for fine comb honey—if *he thinks so*—no bee is worth a cent if his boss thinks ill of her. Page 602.

It's a phrase to conjure with, "shaken swarms," or would be were it not for that dreadful "sometimes." Sometimes look a little out for infuriated bees and a grist of queenless colonies. Page 605.

### WHAT CAUSED THE POOR HONEY CROP?

"Nothing but the bad weather has prevented an unprecedented honey crop." Page 604. When Mr. Knowles has conned his book 12 years over that lesson he will have an inkling that there is a mysterious *something* back of the weather.

But I'll admit we have had some fantastic weather this year of grace 1902, and plenty of "something," too. As per page 607, it's famine to the extent of stopping brood-rearing, then rush of nectar filling the empty brood-nest full, then dearth again to keep a normal-sized brood-nest from ever getting started. Three such items constitute a queer situation.

### THAT SWEET CAPITOL AND MAST-HEAD INDEX.

The Capitol as a bee-palace, eh? Would that all capitol might be as sweet-savored internally, and furnished with as ready weapons against impudent wrong.

And say, that new plan of having a mast-head index of special things to be found inside is not a bad plan. Page 609.

### WHEN THE HEAT OF THE DRONE IS HELPFUL.

It is true that the poor drone makes heat and wastes most of it on the summer air, and that what he makes in the hive is mostly when there is too much heat there already. Just once, however, his heat may come in proper-good play, and that's the first night or so after swarming, in which performance the workers mostly depart and the drones mostly stand by the old home. Page 611.

### CREMATING FOUL BROOD.

Not so sure that Ernest Root's cremation, on page 611, is entirely absolute. What's to hinder some individual bees from alighting on the damp leaves of adjoining brush, sticking there till morning, and then for want of a home wandering off and carrying that many drops of infected honey into the nearest hive? Still, the disposition of most insects to dash at a light may save the situation.

### WIRING FOUNDATION IN FRAMES.

As to the frame shown on page 615, I suppose the droop of the wires was drawn much exaggerated lest the reader might not notice *any* droop. The impression first made on my mind was: Here's somebody who thinks drooping wires will hold up foundation better than straight ones. Guess that's not the idea. Rather, wire with a moderate pull, not hard enough to spring the ends, and tighten moderately by pulling down the wire while imbedding. If that's not it, Mr. Greiner can get back at me. Very drooping wires would hardly resist awaying bodily over to one side as well as tight ones.



## GENERAL ITEMS

### Treatment of a Laying-Worker Colony.

I notice on page 659 that it is advised to break up a colony of laying workers. It is also the advice of Dr. C. C. Miller. This may be the proper way for some, and perhaps there are many that adopt that measure, but I fail to adopt the advice. I have another method which is much better.

First, finding the colony with the laying workers, I take from the center of the hive three or four combs, shake the bees off on the ground in front of the hive, and go to a nucleus and take the two combs the queen is on, having her between the two combs, then take all of the remaining combs and shake all the bees on the ground in front, handling roughly all the way through, and after all are gathered together again in the hive, give them a little smoke and leave them to themselves, and I have yet to find the first loss—successful every time.

I served six colonies the same way last season, and all were a success. Last week I did the same way, and "Mrs. Queen" is all right and doing well. I think it is preferable to breaking up the colony, and I have never met with a failure. I admit I handle them roughly, for I have lost many valuable queens by old methods of introducing, and I got very much provoked at a colony that killed two nice queens, and used this method at last, and succeeded.

A. Y. BALDWIN.

Dekalb Co., Ill., Oct. 18.

### Poorest Season in 32 Years.

This is the 32d season that we have been engaged in bee-keeping, and the first one that we have secured no surplus. The most of our colonies have enough stores for the winter without feeding.

In our experience with bee-keeping it compares very favorably with other agrarian pursuits, far ahead of fruit-culture. Not a peach in Peoria county; six years our trees did not bloom.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

Peoria Co., Ill., Oct. 17.

### The General-Managership Matter.

The American Bee Journal for Oct. 9 has come to hand, and I notice what is said on page 644 by Mr. Moore, and the nominations made by him for General Manager, and having been in close touch with several of the officers and members who have had most to do with "the discussion about the General Managership" for the last eight months, I believe I am in a position to know more about the "spirit that seems to have animated some of the officers and members" than is Mr. Moore, and having had a personal interview with him a few weeks since in my own home, I am satisfied, yes, I may say that I know, that he is mistaken when he even intimates that an "unfriendly spirit" has "animated" any one, with possibly one or two exceptions, and I can't possibly see why "the results of the discussion," even "if continued" (of which there seems to be no prospect), should in any way detract from the usefulness, or lessen the number of members, or the efficiency of the Association.

I see no necessity for any "appeal to the membership" "in the interests of harmony" "to decide this question," or any other matter, for "the will of the majority" ought always to govern in any matter of policy, and had such a rule been accepted months ago by a very small minority, no "unkindly spirit" would have been developed by that minority; and why any "personal feeling or animosity" should be indulged in by any one, is beyond my comprehension, but such statements of Mr. Moore's as I have quoted might have,

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and doubtless have, a tendency to awaken such a condition.

Why two or three persons should insist on having their own views adopted when scores of those who are equally intelligent and well-posted think they should not be, I can't understand. It is very evident to me that Mr. Moore has not heard both sides, for if he had he would not have said what he has.

Lucas Co., Ohio.

A. B. MASON.

## Bee-Keeping in Connecticut.

I feel it my duty to use my pen in behalf of others as they have done for me. So I will start off with the production of section honey. I am an advocate of calling the three forms of honey produced in the apiary thus: Section honey, in sections; comb honey, in the combs, or as you would cut it out of an extracting frame; and extracted honey, in the liquid form. I believe in calling section honey "section honey," but I do not like the term sometimes used for comb honey—"chunk honey."

From Sept. 15 to Oct. 20 is the time to begin to prepare if you would get good results the following season. You should see that your bees have plenty of good honey and pollen. Put a division-board on each side of the brood-combs, then stuff old bags or anything of that sort on the outside of each division-board between the side of the hive. Now put the super on, but do not put a chaff cushion in them, or anything over the frames until the bees have fastened the super firmly to the brood-chamber. When they have glued all air-tight put four short sticks over the frames about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 6 inches long, and place the sticks so they will be 4 inches apart; then put two thicknesses of burlap over them, then the cushion stuffed with chaff—that which blows farthest away from the fanning mill. Now place on the cover, then stand boards slanting up against the entrance from the ground. With the protection and a good quantity of honey, we will have a good force of young bees and brood in the spring, which we can not procure without plenty of good honey and protection.

We will say it is the first of March; gently tip the hive up and look through them from the bottom, spreading the frames if necessary to see to the middle, and if you see no brood notice the quantity of bees, pollen and honey, and if plenty of the three do not be alarmed, but clean the bottom-board and wait a week or ten days, and examine again, noticing the three things mentioned above, and if no brood let the hive down, providing the results are the same as at the first examination, namely, honey, pollen and bees.

I would examine them again about the first of April, and if no brood, but plenty of honey and pollen, I should then give them a frame of brood from each of three different colonies, giving three from the poor one that has some honey in place of the brood taken. Now, after you have satisfied yourself that all colonies have a good, laying queen (which you can very easily determine if you have followed these instructions, as each and every one that is worthy of the name queen will be making great strides toward preparing the colonies for the production of section honey, or any other kind), and those that have no queen you have provided for so they can rear one. I say, do not bother them, if you do not want your labor thrown away, as in the spring, when the weather is chilly, by opening the hive you may destroy thousands of eggs, larvae, and brood. I will tell you why, as probably the beginner would wish to know how so much damage would be done in so short a time. Take an incubator, and put it where it is cold (but not windy); turn up the lamp and see how high the temperature goes, which will be about 98 degrees; no matter if it goes to 105, as long as you have on every bit of heat you can put on (we will call it 98, which is near right). Now, if you open the door only as long as it takes to open a hive and take out two or three frames, note the temperature, which will be several degrees lower, shut the door, and you will find that it will take several hours to register 98 degrees again; and if it is near sundown your machine may not register 98 before the next day at noon, or at the warmest part of the

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day. Now, if it requires from 98 to 100 degrees inside of the hive (or about the cluster), what would be the result to open the hive and allow the temperature to fall to 60 degrees? And suppose we have a very cold night, the bees may draw up together in a more compact form than they were and leave the brood to perish, or they may stay spread out and try to protect the brood and perish with it; thus you see it is with the bees as with the incubator, it must become several degrees warmer on the outside before it can affect the inside; the same rule holds with the bees. All must wait for Nature to turn a bright smile on us, which, by our foolish fussing, may cause the destruction of thousands of our first field-force before she shines on us again. So, again, I say, *don't bother your bees*. Only on warm days, when they can fly freely, and not then if you know the colony to be in the aforesaid condition, queen, honey, pollen, and bees.

I have a way of feeding back partly filled sections, which, if there are other bees in your neighborhood, or in robbing time, can not be excelled. The way I proceed is to move the colony on the bottom-board far enough to leave a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space open at the back. Now take the box or hive-body, or, perhaps, your hives are on the ground, but no matter, all that is necessary is to place a bottom-board at the back of the hive, and close up to the other bottom; be sure to have the bee-spacing cleats on the bottoms come just even in height and square. Now, place a hive-body on the two, and if you have arranged them properly the body will sit on the two bottoms. Move the body forward enough so that there will be a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space at the back and bottom of the brood-chamber, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space at the front and bottom of the hive-body. This  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space should be on the inside of the empty body, which I, when so arranged, call my "back feeder." Two or three hive-bodies may be used in placing one on the other by covering crosswise the hive which contains the colony. I have fed back from brood-combs 37 pounds, and secured 22 pounds, net weight, in sections with drawn combs to start-with. This colony has about 9 pounds in the brood-combs more than the others; this shows that 31 pounds out of the 37 were placed in the combs of honey to be placed in the hives over and above the other colonies that sit on the same bench. This

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colony was at work in the fields at this time, and so were the others.

My bees are in Danz. hives. They have averaged, up to date, 56 pounds per colony, or 140 pounds apiece for the two that I managed to save out of six after a 12-mile move in the spring. Those two were in the best shape I ever knew bees to be in at that time of the year (March 26), but the others were only fair, but soon went almost like the wind (with a rush); but I am well satisfied with the result. I will close by giving a leaf from my diary:

#### LIST OF BLOOM.

|                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Pussy willow (pollen).....    | March 10            |
| Soft maple sap.....           | March 12            |
| Pollen from maple.....        | March 28            |
| Soft maple and elm bloom..... | April 8 to 12       |
| Brook willow.....             | April 25 to 30      |
| Plum (pollen).....            | April 25 to May 5   |
| Cherry.....                   | April 27 to May 9   |
| Apple.....                    | May 6 to 15         |
| Dandelion.....                | May 9 to 20         |
| Sassafras.....                | May 12 to 18        |
| Red clover.....               | May 25 to June 18   |
| White clover.....             | May 28 to July 10   |
| Locust.....                   | June 1 to 10        |
| Pigeonwood.....               | June 1 to 6         |
| Yellow-head clover.....       | June 10 to 30       |
| Whitewood.....                | June 17 to 23       |
| Chestnut.....                 | July 1 to 12        |
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ROBERT J. CARY.

Fairfield Co., Conn., Oct. 4.

## The Burning Bush

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This periodical fills a unique place in the field of literature, and is of such a nature as to make it interesting and profitable to Christians of all denominations.

Price, \$1.00 per year. Samples free. Special terms to agents. **THE BURNING BUSH,**  
223 NORTH KEDZIE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



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Your dealer buys his furniture in Grand Rapids because it is the largest furniture manufacturing city in the world. You have the opportunity in dealing with this firm of buying at the same price and in the same way. It is safe to say that you would save at least 25 percent, and in many cases more, on anything that you bought from H. Leonard & Sons. Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

**Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.....**

## "IMPROVED QUEEN-REARING,"

Or, how to rear large, long-lived, prolific queens. A new work, giving in minute detail all the latest improved methods. Illustrated. No fault found with my queens in 1902. I challenge the world to equal queens reared by this new process; queens live from three to five years. Send for prospectus.  
44A2t HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.



## Queen-Clipping Device Free....

The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,  
**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,**  
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## What Yon Yonson Thinks

Vell, dom big bee mans dom bean to see Dr. Gandy, an dom find he bean offul nice feller. Catnip, he bean all rite for ideal bee-keeper, but dat feller don't vas born yet; mebbly him goan to com from Sweden. And de catnip, he don't vas growed very much yet eder. Vell, dat bean plenty bad, but now don't cry, an ay tank ve can fix it up all rite.

Ay bean have catnip here in Illenois for 20 years; he don't bean much for cats, but dom bees dom vork on him all summer every year, and dom don't vas tierd of him yet. Ay bean sow him in brush-piles an hedges, an old rale fens, and he grow plenty nice, an dom bees hav plenty big time ven every ting els bean play out, an ven da bean plenty bass trees and clover, dom don't hardly hav time to vate till dinner bean ready, but dom don't tell catnip to go vay back and sit down, but dom like him catnip yust so gud some nutting else; but dom never bean give me an pure catnip honey in de up stairs. Ay tank ma be it bean so gud dom feed it to dom little bees down stairs, but das year dom put some in de up stairs for me, but dom bean kine o' triky, an mix him ma smartveed honey; mebbly dom tank ay git smart nuf to sow more catnip. Men, my ying, it bean awful gud hunny—youst white like paper, an ven ve eete him it youst go down like to poor vater in a rat hole.

Las fall ay bean plant von aker in to catnip. Ay bean sow him tre times alreddy, an ay goan to sow him vons more, den him surely moste com up plenty much nex summer. Dom seed bean so fine it moste be more as a million in von ouns, an any von can sow lots many places ma 50 cents a vort of seeds, and dom ole brush-piles and ole fens som look so bad can yust so vell be in catnip. Course, it don't be nuf, but you better believe dom bees bean plenty tickled ven da don't be nutting elst to vork on.

Now, ma name bean Yon Yonson, ay bean kech bee-fever from A. I. Gleanings bout 20 ears ago. Gleanings he bean a offul nice ole man, an he sen me a b c d book, an ay kech bee-fever plenty bad. But Gleanings he plant so much onyuns he bean plum cured by das time. But ay tank if he stay in mishegan and see dom bees vork on rossberrys an buckveat, an now meby he goan to plant som catnip. Den I is fraid he goan to have touch of bee-fever agin.

Bout six seven years ago ay git some prise taker sets of Gleanings, an ay rais offle big onyuns, but dom don't kin cure bee-fever on svede man. Now ay don't bean som offul rich like Young Morgan or Vanderblit, but ay got von billion dollars nearer nuf dan all dem big mans put together. Now ay bean have plenty big orchard 1800 trees, pears, an all kines of frute. Now ay bean goan to take tre four akers for experiment station. Ay bean got alreddy lots of rossberrys. My bees swarded on rossberrys das year. Ay got catnip, sveet clover, fig wort, an some odder kines. Nex year I goan to have some cleome, an som phacelia. Ay tank if it pay Celia it mebbly pay Yon Yonson to. Ay goan to make big experiment ma rossbers. Som hav ful ma blossoms all summer, tree four kines. Ay goan to give you fellers all de essence. Course Yon Yonson he git de honey essence, dat mean experience boiled till it bean all dried up on print in merican bee-paper.

Dom big bee-mans dom don't got time to fool ma catnip or any kine of honey plants. Dom youst rassel ma dem selves bout queuens and diferns hives, an dom don't fine out yet dat de bees don't can yust roll in de honey ven da don't bean any honey to roll in.

Mr. New York, vot make das bee-paper, he live in chicago, an don't hardly hav room to hang his hat up on de vall, it yust bean town all over, an dom houses bean so tick dom houses purneer to run over each odder; an he bean so bissy to mak das bee-paper, an he have so big apatite for new subscribers, he don't could vork in de garden. So dom all hav to depend on little bee-mans lak Yon Yonson to settle das bisnes bout honey-plants. Coggs shall he put locality first, an tran he



come in for putty close secont. Course he bean rite, but he don't go for nuf. Yon Yonson he say if man don't hay good locality he don't bean in it atoll, an he goan to git left ever time.

Dr. Gandy he say any place can be good locality if ve so nuf sweet clover and catnip. Course he bean rite, too, but he don't go fur nuf eder. Ay say, ve mooste have lots ma ross-berry, catnip, sveet clover, alsike or vite clover, smartvete, or buckwheet; den if ve can have odder good plants and bass trees, and den have good quvens, ve sure goan to bean in it evry year. Don't you tank it bean better to have lots of honey if it do cost some ting, den to cost notting an git notting? Ay tank ve can rais alfalfa in Illenois just so gud some noplase elst. If all dom fellers vat live in Illenois vil send to experiment station, Urbana, Ills., an ask dom to sen your Bulletin No. 76, it tell all about alfalfa in Ills. He bean offul nice book ma 40 side, an you git it fre for nutting. If you ask dom to put your name on mailing list den, you git dem rite long. Ay been git dom long time.

If it don't rain ay bean com over nex week. Yours for lots of honey.

YON YONSON.

### CONVENTION NOTICES.

**Chicago - Northwestern.**—The executive committee of the Chicago-Northwestern Beekeepers' Association have planned to hold the best convention ever convened in Chicago. The date is Dec. 3d and 4th, Wednesday and Thursday. Five eminent bee-keepers have been invited, and are expected to attend. More definite announcement later. Watch for it. Reduced rates on account of the fat stock show, which is held Nov. 29th to Dec. 6th.

HERMAN F. MOORE, Sec.

**Illinois.**—The 12th annual meeting of the Illinois State Bee-keepers' Association will be held at the State House, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18-19, 1902. On account of the Odd Fellows' meeting at the same time, the fare on all the roads in this State are quite sure to be an open rate of one fare for the round trip. We always have an open, free discussion on any and all subjects interesting to bee-keepers.

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

Route 4, Springfield, Ill.

### A New Bee-Keeper's Song—

## "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey"

Words by EUGENE SECOR.

Music by GEORGE W. YORK.

This song was written specially for the Buffalo convention, and was sung there. It is written for organ or piano, as have been all the songs written for bee-keepers. Every home should have a copy of it, as well as a copy of

### "THE HUM OF THE BEES in the APPLE-TREE BLOOM"

Written by

EUGENE SECOR and Dr. C. C. MILLER.

**PRICES**—Either song will be mailed for 10 cents (stamps or silver), or both for only 15 cents. Or, for \$1.00 *strictly in advance* payment of a year's subscription to the American Bee Journal, we will mail both of these songs free, if asked for.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

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**SHEEP MONEY IS GOOD MONEY** if you work for us. We will start you in business and furnish the capital. Work light and easy. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars.

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## BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 Erie St., - CHICAGO, ILL.

**Bee-Keeper's Guide, or Manual of the Apiary**, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, California. This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 544 pages. 295 illustrations. Bound in cloth. 1902 edition—19th thousand. Price, \$1.20.

**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee**, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

**A B C of Bee-Culture**, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. Contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

**Scientific Queen-Rearing**, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of queen-bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.00; in leatherette binding, 60 cents.

**Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit**, by Thomas G. Newman.—It is nicely illustrated, contains 160 pages, bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 30 cents.

**Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management**, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book; 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

**Bee-Keeping for Beginners**, by Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia.—A practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit. 110 pages, bound in paper. Price, 50 cents.

**Bee-Keeping for Profit**, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

**Bienen-Kultur**, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

**Apiary Register**, by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00.

**Dr. Howard's Book on Foul-Brood**.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cents.

**Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping**, by G. R. Pierce.—Result of 25 years' experience. Price, 30 cents.

**Foul Brood Treatment**, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. 10 cts.

**Foul Brood**, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price, 10 cents.

**WANTED WHITE CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY!** Send sample and best price delivered here; also Fancy Comb wanted in no-drip cases. **THE FRED W. MUTH CO.** 32Atf Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Please Mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

**CHICAGO, Oct. 9.**—The advance noted in our last quotation has been maintained, and there is a very good demand for honey at the present time. No. 1 fancy white comb brings 15@16c per pound, with the lower grades selling at from 2 and 3 cents less; this includes the light amber. Dark grades of amber sells at about 10@11c, and buckwheat 9@10c. Extracted is steady with white bringing 6¼@8c, according to color, flavor and quality; the amber brings from 6@7c; dark, 5¼@6c. Beeswax in good demand at 30c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

**ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.**—The market is having the best demand for honey it ever had, largely on account of the near-by beekeepers' colonies having been destroyed by foul brood and State officers. We quote fancy white comb, 16c; No. 1, 15c; mixed, 14@15c; buckwheat, 13½@14½c. Extracted, buckwheat, 6@6½c; white, 7¼c; mixed, 6@7c. Beeswax, 30c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

**BOSTON, Oct. 20.**—Our honey market remains firm, with good demand and fair stocks on hand. Honey is not coming forward as fast as usual, and the tendency of prices is steady. We quote our market as follows: Fancy white 1-pound sections in cartons, 16c; No. 1, 15c; No. 2, very light supply, 14c; glass-front sections generally one cent less than this. Extracted, light amber, 8c; amber, 7¼c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

**KANSAS CITY, Oct. 20.**—The receipts of comb and extracted honey are light, and demand steady at quotations: Fancy white comb, 14½@15c; No. 1 white, 14@14½c; No. 2 white an 1 amber, 13@13½c. White extracted, 7@7½c; amber, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 24@26c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

**CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.**—The demand for extracted honey is good at the following prices: Southern and amber sells at 5¼@6¼c; better grades, 7@8c. Comb honey is scarce; fancy and No. 1 sells on arrival at 16@17c. Beeswax weak at 28c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 10.**—We are having a good demand for comb honey and receipts are quite plentiful. We quote fancy white at 15c, and some exceptionally fine lots will bring from 15½@16c; No. 1, white, 13@14c; amber, 12c.

Buckwheat is late arriving, and none has been on the market as yet to cut any figure. We expect large receipts next week, and it will sell at from 11@12c, according to quality and style of package.

Extracted in fairly good demand at 7¼c for white, 6¼c for light amber, and 5¼@6c for amber. Southern in barrels at from 55@65c per gallon. Beeswax nominal at 28c.

HILDBETH & SHOOKLEN.

**CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.**—Comb honey is in good demand, the supply is short and very little offered. No. 1 fancy water-white sells at 16c; other grades less, according to quality. The demand for extracted is very active and prices are a little better; amber sells for 5¼@5½c; alfalfa from 6@6½c; water-white white clover, 7¼@8c. Beeswax, 30c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.**—White comb honey, 12@12½c; amber, 8@10c; dark, 7@7½c. Extracted, white, 5¼@6c; light amber, 5¼@5½c; amber, 5@5½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27@29c; dark, 25@26c.

There are no heavy offerings of any description, either at this center or at producing points. Comb honey is in better spot supply, however, than extracted. Stocks of latter have been greatly reduced by recent shipments outward. Current values are being well maintained.

**Wanted**—Extracted HONEY Mail sample, and state style of package and price delivered in Chicago.

John F. Campbell, 53 River St., Chicago, Ill. 34Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

## WANTED!

Honey and Beeswax. Mail sample and state price delivered Cincinnati. **G. H. W. WEBER.** 2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO. 21Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

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Bout six seven years ago ay git some prise taker sets of Gleanings, an ay rais offle big onyuns, but dom don't kin cure bee-fever on svede man. Now ay don't bean som offul rich like Young Morgan or Vanderbilt, but ay got von billion dollars nearer nuf dan all dem big mans put together. Now ay bean have plenty big orchard 1800 trees, pears, an all kines of frute. Now ay bean goan to take tre four akers for experment station. Ay bean got alreddy lots of rossberrys. My bees svarmed on rossberrys das year. Ay got catnip, sweet clover, fig wort, an some odder kines. Nex year I goan to have some cleome, an som phacelia. Ay tank if it pay Celia it mebbly pay Yon Yonson to. Ay goan to make big experment ma rossbers. Som hav ful ma blossoms all summer, tree four kines. Ay goan to give you fellers all de essence. Course Yon Yonson he git de honey essence, dat mean experence bolled till it bean all dried up on print in merican bee-paper.

Dom big bee-mans dom don't got timeto fool ma catnip or any kine of honey plants. Dom youst rassel ma dem selves bout quevons and diferns hives, an dom don't fine out yet dat de bees don't can just roll in de honey ven da don't bean any honey to roll in.

Mr. New York, vot make das bee-paper, he live in chicao, an don't hardly hav room to hang his hat up on de vall, it yust bean town all over, an dom houses bean so tick dom houses purneer to run over each odder; an he bean so bissy to mak das bee-paper, an he have so big apatite for new subscribers, he don't could vork in de garden. So dom all hav to depend on little bee-mans lak Yon Yonson to settle das bisnes bout honey-plants. Coggshall he put locality first, an man he



come in for putty close second. Course he bean rite, but he don't go for nuf. Yon Yonson he say if man don't hav good locality he don't bean in it atoll, an he goan to git left ever time.

Dr. Gandy he say any place can be good locality if ve so nuf sweet clover and catnip. Course he bean rite, too, but he don't go fur nuf eder. Ay say, ve moste have lots ma ross-berry, catnip, sweet clover, alsike or vite clover, smartveet, or buckwheat; den if ve can have odder good plants and bass trees, and den have good quens, ve sure goan to bean in it evry year. Don't you tank it bean better to have lots of honey if it do cost some ting, den to east notting an git notting? Ay tank ve can rais alfalfa in Illenois yust so gud some noplase elst. If all dom fellers vat live in Illenois vil send to experiment station, Urbana, Ills., an ask dom to sen your Bulletin No. 76, it tell all about alfalfa in Ills. He bean oful nice book ma 40 side, an you git it fre for nutting. If you ask dom to put your name on mailing list den, you git dem rite long. Ay been git dom long time.

If it don't rain ay bean com over nex week. Yours for lots of honey.

YON YONSON.

### CONVENTION NOTICES.

**Chicago - Northwestern.**—The executive committee of the Chicago-Northwestern Beekeepers' Association have planned to hold the best convention ever convened in Chicago. The date is Dec. 3d and 4th, Wednesday and Thursday. Five eminent bee-keepers have been invited, and are expected to attend. More definite announcement later. Watch for it. Reduced rates on account of the fat stock show, which is held Nov. 29th to Dec. 6th.

HERMAN F. MOORE, Sec.

**Illinois.**—The 12th annual meeting of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association will be held at the State House, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18-19, 1902. On account of the Odd Fellows' meeting at the same time, the fare on all the roads in this State are quite sure to be an open rate of one fare for the round trip. We always have an open, free discussion on any and all subjects interesting to bee-keepers.

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

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**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee,** revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

**A B C of Bee-Culture,** by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. Contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

**Scientific Queen-Rearing,** as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of queen-bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.00; in leatherette binding, 60 cents.

**Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit,** by Thomas G. Newman.—It is nicely illustrated, contains 160 pages, bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 30 cents.

**Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management,** by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book; 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

**Bee-Keeping for Beginners,** by Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia.—A practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit. 110 pages, bound in paper. Price, 50 cents.

**Bee-Keeping for Profit,** by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

**Bienen-Kultur,** by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

**Apiary Register,** by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00.

**Dr. Howard's Book on Foul-Brood.**—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cents.

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## HONEY AND BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

**CHICAGO, Oct. 9.**—The advance noted in our last quotation has been maintained, and there is a very good demand for honey at the present time. No. 1 to fancy white comb brings 15¢@16¢ per pound, with the lower grades selling at from 2 and 3 cents less; this includes the light amber. Dark grades of amber sells at about 10¢@11¢, and buckwheat 9¢@10¢. Extracted is steady with white bringing 6¢@8¢, according to color, flavor and quality; the amber brings from 6¢@7¢; dark, 5¢@6¢. Beeswax in good demand at 30¢.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

**ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.**—The market is having the best demand for honey it ever had, largely on account of the near-by beekeepers' colonies having been destroyed by foul brood and State officers. We quote fancy white comb, 16¢; No. 1, 15¢; mixed, 14¢@15¢; buckwheat, 13¢@14¢. Extracted, buckwheat, 6¢@6½¢; white, 7½¢; mixed, 6¢@7¢. Beeswax, 30¢.

H. R. WRIGHT.

**BOSTON, Oct. 20.**—Our honey market remains firm, with good demand and fair stocks on hand. Honey is not coming forward as fast as usual, and the tendency of prices is steady. We quote our market as follows: Fancy white 1-pound sections in cartons, 16¢; No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, very light supply, 14¢; glass-front sections generally one cent less than this. Extracted, light amber, 8¢; amber, 7½¢.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

**KANSAS CITY, Oct. 20.**—The receipts of comb and extracted honey are light, and demand steady at quotations: Fancy white comb, 14¢@15¢; No. 1 white, 14¢@14½¢; No. 2 white and 1 amber, 13¢@13½¢. White extracted, 7¢@7½¢; amber, 6¢@6½¢. Beeswax, 24¢@26¢.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

**CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.**—The demand for extracted honey is good at the following prices: Southern and amber sells at 5¢@6½¢; better grades, 7¢@8¢. Comb honey is scarce; fancy and No. 1 sells on arrival at 16¢@17¢. Beeswax weak at 28¢.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 10.**—We are having a good demand for comb honey and receipts are quite plentiful. We quote fancy white at 15¢, and some exceptionally fine lots will bring from 15¢@16¢; No. 1, white, 13¢@14¢; amber, 12¢.

Buckwheat is late arriving, and none has been on the market as yet to cut any figure. We expect large receipts next week, and it will sell at from 10¢@12¢, according to quality and style of package.

Extracted in fairly good demand at 7½¢ for white, 6½¢ for light amber, and 5¢@6¢ for amber. Southern in barrels at from 55¢@56¢ per gallon. Beeswax nominal at 28¢.

HILDRETH & SEORLEN.

**CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.**—Comb honey is in good demand, the supply is short and very little offered. No. 1 fancy water-white sells at 16¢; other grades less, according to quality. The demand for extracted is very active and prices are a little better; amber sells for 5¢@5½¢; alfalfa from 6¢@6½¢; water-white white clover, 7½¢@8¢. Beeswax, 30¢.

C. H. W. WEBER.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.**—White comb honey, 12¢@12½¢; amber, 8¢@10¢; dark, 7¢@7½¢. Extracted, white, 5¢@6¢; light amber, 5¢@5½¢; amber, 5¢@5½¢. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27¢@29¢; dark, 25¢@26¢.

There are no heavy offerings of any description, either at this center or at producing points. Comb honey is in better spot supply, however, than extracted. Stocks of latter have been greatly reduced by recent shipments outward. Current values are being well maintained.

## Wanted—Extracted HONEY

Mail sample, and state style of package and price delivered in Chicago.

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